



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Performing arts, 1996-1997** 2
In 1996-1997, performing arts show attendance fell by almost 13% compared with 1994-1995. Nevertheless, revenues earned by all performing arts companies climbed almost 4% in this same period.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Performing arts

1996-1997

In 1996-1997, performing arts show attendance fell almost 13% compared with 1994-1995. Nevertheless, revenues earned by all performing arts companies climbed almost 4% in this same period.

About 13.2 million spectators attended performing arts presentations in 1996-1997. However, attendance fell in three of the four disciplines: opera (-22%), theatre (-17%) and music (-6%). Only dance attendance increased, up 6% to approximately 1.3 million spectators.

Attendance by category

	1996-1997	1994-1995 to 1996-1997
		% change
Theatre	7,760,248	-17.1
Music	3,446,580	-5.9
Dance	1,307,153	6.4
Opera	687,739	-21.6
Total	13,201,720	-12.8

Performing arts companies declared total revenues of 418.7 million dollars in 1996-1997, up 2% compared with two years earlier. Of this amount, 48% came from revenues earned on ticket sales, subscriptions, licensing and other sources.

Operating expenses were 419.4 million dollars, a 2% increase compared with 1994-1995. As a result, the 602 performing arts companies posted a collective operating deficit of nearly \$655,000.

The 342 theatre companies collectively reported an operating surplus of \$3.3 million. However, this was not enough to cover the performing arts companies' collective deficit in the other three disciplines (music, dance and opera). As in 1994-1995, the music companies had the highest operating deficit. In 1996-1997, this amounted to \$1.6 million.

Public grants are decreasing, but private donations are on the upswing

Public grants, the second largest source of funds after earned revenue, declined almost 7% to \$132.1 million. This amount accounted for 32% of the performing arts budget in 1996-1997, compared with 37% ten years earlier. At that time, the federal

Note to readers

The Performing Arts Survey is a biennial survey of all not-for-profit professional performing arts companies in Canada classified as theatre, music (instrumental or choral), dance and opera. The survey covered 602 performing arts companies: 342 theatre, 145 music, 91 dance and 24 opera companies. The response rate was 96%.

Published estimates of change have been adjusted for the 124 small companies that were not covered in the 1994-1995 survey. Any comparison with survey data prior to 1994-1995 would be biased without previously analyzing the data.

government donated the most of the three levels of government. In 1996-1997, it was surpassed by the provinces, which contributed 43% of public grants compared with 40% from the federal government. The decline in public grants was recorded in all disciplines and was more pronounced for music and opera companies.

In 1996-1997, funding for the private sector increased to \$84.8 million, up 17% from 1994-1995. Donations from individuals and funds raised through special events accounted for almost half of funds raised in the private sector (\$39.6 million). The private sector contribution amounted to approximately 20% of total revenues in 1996-1997 compared with 14% ten years earlier. Only dance recorded a decrease in private funding (-10.5%).

Revenues from foreign tours on the rise

In 1996-1997, performances produced outside Canada brought in almost \$13 million. This was almost 45% of all tour revenues, which totalled \$28.8 million in 1996-1997.

In 1996-1997, almost 90 performing arts companies, consisting of theatre companies (49%), dance companies (30%) and music companies (21%), went on foreign tours.

An important source of revenue, foreign tour revenues had risen almost 10% since 1994-1995 and accounted for almost 7% of 1996-1997 earned revenues. Medium-size dance companies especially benefitted from tours, with tour revenues up 77% compared with 1994-1995.

Provincial perspective on performing arts companies

In three of the four Western provinces, performing arts companies reported an operating surplus. The surplus in Alberta was close to \$1.2 million. Performing arts companies in this province were the only ones to report private donations greater than public grants, with private sector support nearing 30% of total revenues. Performing arts companies in British Columbia, on the other hand, reported an operating deficit of almost \$1.2 million.

In Quebec and Ontario, performing arts companies drew almost 50% of their total revenues from ticket sales, licensing and other sources. However, Ontario performing arts companies attracted more private funds (22%) than those in Quebec (11%). These private

donations amounted to \$38.5 million in Ontario and \$11.7 million in Quebec. Nevertheless, companies in both provinces reported an operating deficit.

The 32 performing arts companies in the Atlantic provinces attracted nearly 675,000 spectators, or about 5% of the attendance for all performing arts companies. Moreover, revenues for companies in the Atlantic provinces represented 4% of total revenues for all performing arts companies.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Marie Lavallée-Farah (613-951-1571; fax: 613-951-9040; lavamar@statcan.ca), Culture Statistics Program, Culture, Tourism, and the Centre for Education Statistics.

Revenues and expenses by discipline

	Theatre		Music		Dance		Opera		Total	
	1996-1997	1994-1995 to 1996-1997	1996-1997	1994-1995 to 1996-1997	1996-1997	1994-1995 to 1996-1997	1996-1997	1994-1995 to 1996-1997	1996-1997	1994-1995 to 1996-1997
	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change
Subscriptions revenue	18,919,654	-5.6	20,517,136	3.5	3,509,294	-3.8	8,183,059	-10.3	51,129,143	-2.8
Box-office revenue	55,203,660	1.0	12,002,328	1.2	7,752,133	-7.2	8,282,144	6.3	83,240,265	0.7
Touring revenue	15,812,855	9.1	5,144,409	7.1	7,572,003	8.8	336,115	-44.9	28,865,382	7.4
Earned revenue	109,368,511	7.9	49,142,254	-3.3	24,736,533	5.4	18,608,540	-1.0	201,855,838	3.8
Government grants	60,720,471	-3.3	38,620,138	-11.0	21,552,424	-5.9	11,165,481	-10.8	132,058,514	-6.8
Private sector donations	30,687,487	20.2	29,287,127	13.1	10,551,267	-10.5	14,281,429	47.9	84,807,310	16.6
Wages and salaries	104,924,203	-1.5	77,506,143	-2.0	26,715,274	-6.3	26,047,709	7.4	235,193,329	-1.3
Total operating revenue	200,776,469	5.8	117,049,519	-2.6	56,840,224	-2.3	44,055,450	7.7	418,721,662	2.4
Total operating expenses	197,456,535	3.6	118,629,156	-2.3	58,064,848	0.9	45,226,233	10.5	419,376,772	2.2

OTHER RELEASES

Environment industry

1996 and 1997 (preliminary)

The total supply of environmental goods and services in Canada was \$21 billion in 1996 and \$22 billion in 1997. Total supply equals the domestic production of environmental goods and services by business (for sale and for in-house purposes) and government sectors plus imports. On average, about 88% of Canada's total supply of environmental goods and services were produced domestically, mostly by business. The remaining share came from imports, which totalled \$2.1 in 1996 and \$2.5 billion in 1997.

Business sales rose to \$11.3 billion in 1996, up 11% from the previous year. Revenue growth continued in 1997 with a 6% increase. As in 1995, the bulk of revenues was generated from sales of environmental goods. However, there was also a relevant increase in revenues from environmental services.

In 1996, Canada exported \$754 million of environmental goods and services, representing 7% of environmental revenues. Environmental exports also increased an additional 10% in 1997. Approximately 58% of these exports went to the United States. Europe, South America and Asia were other major destinations.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact the Information Officer (613-951-0297; fax: 613-951-0634), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. ■

Waste management: government and business sectors

1996 (preliminary)

In 1996, governments and businesses disposed of 20.6 million tonnes of municipal solid waste and construction and demolition waste, down nearly 5% from the 1994 level. The 1996 total was the equivalent of about 690 kilograms of waste for each Canadian, compared with 730 kilograms two years earlier.

Operating expenditures of surveyed municipalities and other government bodies providing waste

management services totalled \$1.1 billion in 1996. Of this amount, 54% were payments to contracted waste management firms. The governments covered by the survey employed 7,964 people in waste management service activities.

Operating revenues of businesses in the waste management industry totalled \$2.8 billion in 1996, while operating expenditures reached \$2.5 billion. In addition, these firms invested over \$264 million in capital expenditures. More than 18,000 people were employed by this industry across Canada.

Preliminary data came from two 1996 waste management industry surveys that covered both the government and business sectors.

These surveys collected information on the quantities of waste disposed in landfills and incinerators managed by governments and businesses. The data were combined to provide a total picture of municipal solid waste as well as construction and demolition waste.

The government portion of the 1996 Waste Management Industry Survey covered municipalities and other government bodies with populations of 4,000 and over as well as jurisdictions with a waste disposal facility within their borders.

The selection of businesses for the business sector was based on their revenue and employment levels as well as their province of operation. Administrative, financial and employment data were used to provide estimates for smaller firms.

Along with financial and employment data, both surveys collected information on the preparation of materials for recycling or re-use, the operation of disposal facilities such as landfills and incinerators as well as hazardous waste volumes and types. These items will be covered in a more detailed final report to be published later.

For further information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact the Information Officer (613-951-0297; fax: 613-951-0634), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. □

Disposal of waste¹ by province/territory, 1996 (preliminary estimates)

	Waste disposed	Waste disposed per capita, 1996	Waste disposed per capita, 1994
	tonnes		
Canada	20,598,088	0.69	0.73
Newfoundland	372,324	0.67	0.84
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	553,638	0.59	0.76
New Brunswick	505,957	0.67	0.76
Quebec ²	5,491,000	0.75	0.71
Ontario	6,913,786	0.62	0.67
Manitoba	947,884	0.84	0.84
Saskatchewan	900,210	0.88	0.91
Alberta	2,435,884	0.88	0.86
British Columbia	2,413,528	0.62	0.76
Yukon Territory	x	x	x
Northwest Territories	x	x	x

¹ Total amount of waste disposed in public and private waste disposal facilities. Does not include wastes disposed in hazardous waste disposal facilities or those managed by the waste generator on site.

² Figures are derived from the results of complementary surveys conducted by the province.

x Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

NAICS Canada 1997 - completion and consultation for 2002

In NAICS 1997, three-country comparability was not achieved for the whole classification. For some sectors, agreement was reached only at the level of sector boundaries. Statistics Canada, in cooperation with Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía, e Informática and the U.S. Economic Classification Policy Subcommittee, now proposes to determine whether agreement can be reached on the industrial structures (5-digit level) of two of these sectors (sector 23 construction and sector 41 wholesale trade).

Statistics Canada is seeking public comment on:

- (1) the usefulness and advisability of completion of the wholesale trade and construction sectors in NAICS;
- (2) the timing of the proposed completion activities;
- (3) the hierarchical structure of the construction and wholesale trade sectors; and
- (4) new industries for the construction and wholesale trade sectors, based on the production-oriented conceptual framework used in NAICS. No other parts of NAICS Canada will be revised, except perhaps narrowly defined changes to the definition of department stores and non-store retailers, in light of specific implementation problems with NAICS Canada 1997.

This notice requests written proposals from users of NAICS Canada on the advisability of change to

NAICS construction and wholesale trade sectors, suggested timing of updates, as well as proposed class content and structure down to the lowest level of these sectors. Submit in writing all comments, including those on changes to alleviate implementation problems, to Statistics Canada by May 1, 1999. Address correspondence to Shaila Nijhowne, Director, Standards Division, Statistics Canada, Section A-8, 12th floor, Jean Talon Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. (613-951-8577; fax: 613-951-8578; standard@statcan.ca).

A more detailed document is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca), under Concepts, definitions and methods. It provides background information, outlines the process and work plan for consultation, and gives the format and required information for written proposals.

Steel primary forms

Week ending February 27, 1999 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending February 27, 1999 totalled 322 127 tonnes, up 8.3% from the week-earlier 297 381 tonnes and up 3.4% from the year-earlier 311 445 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 2 418 920 tonnes, a

4.6% decrease compared with 2 535 062 tonnes for the same period in 1998.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-7093; milsomg@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending February 14, 1999

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending February 14, 1999, decreased 5.8% to 4.6 million tonnes from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 3.3%.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 343 000 tonnes, an 8.4% increase from the same period in 1998. The year-to-date figures show an 11.1% increase.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 4.9% during the period. This brought

the year-to-date total to 28.7 million tonnes, a decrease of 6.2% from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; laroque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Saskatchewan Wage and Salary Survey

1998

Data from the 1998 Saskatchewan Wage and Salary Survey are now available.

For information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Tony Labilloy, (613-951-1478; labiton@statcan.ca), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipments of office furniture products,
Semi-annual period ended December 31, 1998
Catalogue number 35-006SXPB
(Canada: \$14/\$28; outside Canada: US\$14/US\$28).

Retail trade, December 1998
Catalogue number 63-005-XPB
(Canada: \$21/\$206; outside Canada: US\$21/US\$206).

All prices exclude sales tax.

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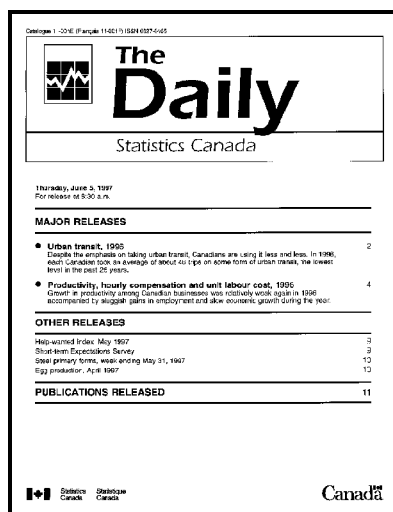
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